

since the commencement of the war that some loss to British shipping has not been occasioned by either German submarines, mines or submarines. During the week 1,326 vessels of more than 300 tons each arrived at or departed from ports of the United Kingdom.

#### REPORT ON OPERATIONS IN THE DARDANELLES

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] LONDON, July 22.—Sir Ian Hamilton, commanding the allied land forces on the Gallipoli Peninsula, in the Dardanelles, in a report published to-night by the official press bureau, states: "Northern section operations."

"A raiding party rushed a trench in front of our line on Sunday night, and all the enemy fled except one, who was killed."

"An anti-aircraft gun was located and hit with the second round from one of our guns. The fifth round blew it into the air."

"In the southern area: 'The Turks on Sunday attacked some newly captured trenches in the French section and were repulsed with ease.'"

"In the British section there has been continued pressure daily, although the work has been consolidated in some cases. We have extended the trenches won on the 12th and 13th. On Wednesday a small redoubt was captured with insignificant loss."

"A successful attack was made on part of a communication trench held by the enemy, and a Turkish machine gun opposite our left was knocked out by the French artillery."

"In both sections the enemy's artillery has been very active."

#### WHOLE OF RUSSIA PRAYING FOR VICTORY

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] PETROGRAD, July 22.—The Grand Duke Nicholas has issued the following order of the day:

"By desire of the Czar and the Holy Synod, the whole of Russia to-day is praying for the victory of the Russian arms. I firmly believe that the joint prayers of the Czar and his people will be answered. The whole of Russia is united in efforts to supply the army with all that is necessary to wage victorious war against the enemy."

"The men of our heroic fleet and army must not forget that the Czar and all Russia are aiding you by prayers and labors. Imbued with this thought and strong in courage, let us show them our gratitude by fresh deeds. God and His powerful help are with us. We carry in ourselves that faith which is the earnest of victory."

#### DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS NEAR BREAKING POINT

(By Ralph Mackenzie.)

ROME, July 22.—Diplomatic relations between Italy and Turkey are strained to the verge of breaking. Eight hundred Italian reservists have been detained at Smyrna on the pretext that, owing to a state of siege, the port was closed and passenger traffic had been stopped. Other Italians now in Asia Minor, Syria and Arabia, including 250 monks and nuns in Palestine, have been similarly detained. Turkey is now threatening the internment in concentration camps of all Italians in the Ottoman Empire.

At the same time, despite such reprisals, which are a sufficient cause belli, Italy is striving to maintain diplomatic relations with Turkey. Italy is determined, however, not to tolerate Turkey's action, and is prepared to resort to coercive measures.

#### NO BRITISH SHIPS SUNK DURING WEEK OF JULY 21

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

LONDON, July 22.—No British ships were sunk during the week ending July 21, according to an official statement issued by the official press bureau of the admiralty to-night.

The statement gives the number of arrivals and departures of vessels in British ports during that period as 1,328.

#### SWEDEN IS EXPECTED TO REMAIN NEUTRAL

BERLIN, July 22.—Government circles think Sweden will remain neutral, although friendly to Germany.

The Swedish Premier's speech was received here with great satisfaction. Germany is confident to see Sweden remain neutral, as it is felt her aid is not needed.

#### NEW DRIVE ON COLMAR REPORTED BY FRENCH

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]

LONDON, July 22.—A new drive on Colmar, the great German supply base for operations in Alsace, is heralded by French official reports to-day. Already the French troops, striking the German line suddenly while the Teuton strength is concentrated in the east, have occupied the important heights of La Lingue, to the north of Mulhouse, and have gained a foothold in the stone quarries of Schatzmühle and the woods of Hatten-Kopf.

Pierce fighting also is proceeding west of Mulhouse, on the heights of Little Reichsackerkopf, where the French have gained a trench of 150 meters, and held it against nine German counterattacks. This fighting is taking place less than ten miles from Colmar, at which the French are striking from the north and northwest. This great fortified camp has been under French fire intermittently for months. It is one of their principal objectives in the drive on the Rhine.

On the remainder of the western front the fighting has been confined to artillery duels, except to the west of the Argonne, where the Germans claim progress by infantry attacks.

There has been some activity among the rival air corps, the Germans bombing Châlons Camp, in Champagne, with incendiary bombs, without, however, doing any damage. The French fliers dropped two bombs on the railway station at Autry northwest of Binarville.

In a duel over the Valley of the Thann three German aviators forced an equal number of French to the ground.

#### UNABLE TO PROSECUTE FOR TREASON AGAINST GERMANY

BERLIN, July 22 (by wireless via Sayville).—An official declaration is published here calling attention to the fact that "Germans working in factories in neutral countries, particularly in the United States, producing war supplies for the enemy render themselves liable to prosecution for treason, under paragraph 89 of the penal code, penalizing such assistance to an enemy with a maximum of ten years' imprisonment."

Another paragraph of the penal code authorizes prosecution in the cases of such offenses, even when committed abroad, and it is understood that the German courts will proceed against offenders.

## BRIDGEPORT STRIKERS CLAIM LABOR VICTORY

Settlement About to Be Made Means Return to Work by Monday.

### PROVISIONS FOR 8-HOUR DAY

Said to Be First in Campaign to Secure Shorter Hours Throughout New England—Gompers to Take Part in Conference.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., July 22.—J. J. Keppeler, vice-president of the International Association of Machinists, announced here to-night that a settlement of the labor troubles in Bridgeport, where thousands of men and women are engaged night and day in the manufacture of munitions of war for the use of Great Britain and her allies, was about to be made. He stated that unless the plans miscarried, every person now on strike would be back at work Monday.

An official of the Remington Arms and Ammunition Company was said to have promised to place in writing provisions for an eight-hour day, stable wages and future employment. The announcement caused labor men to proclaim a victory, which, they said, would be the first in the campaign to secure an eight-hour working day throughout New England.

John A. Johnston, international vice-president of the Structural Iron Workers, speaking of Samuel Gompers coming here to-morrow, intimated that the president of the American Federation of Labor would be questioned about the published report that "German influences" were back of the strike movement.

### GOMPERS AND MORRISON TO JOIN IN CONFERENCE

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] WASHINGTON, July 22.—President Samuel Gompers and Secretary Frank Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor, left Washington to-night for Bridgeport, Conn., to attend to-morrow's conference of labor leaders on the strike in the Remington arms factory. Neither official would make any statement, but from remarks dropped by the men who attended yesterday's conference, it is believed advantage is to be taken of the unusual situation, and an organized effort made to better the conditions as to hours of labor and wages in every plant in the country now engaged in the manufacture of war munitions.

The word has been passed along to all machinists at the Washington Navy-Yard who have agreed to go to the new Edgemoor plant, not to make any change until the Bridgeport strike is settled. This is taken to mean that there must be a general readjustment everywhere, with a view to giving skilled labor its share of large profits before there can be any thorough settlement of present labor troubles.

Prospects of a serious strike at the navy-yard here hang in the balance while the President is examining the complaint of the machinists submitted to him by the president of the local union. The President is urged to direct Secretary Daniels to restore the wage scale as it existed before the reduction on July 1. Secretary Daniels said the appropriation for wages at the navy-yard was made strictly according to the terms of the statute.

If a strike is inaugurated at the Washington yard, officials fear a sympathetic walkout at other yards and arsenals may follow. Unless the local yard is kept working full time and with a full force, the guns of the new battleships now building will not be ready in time.

### JACK ROSE SAYS BECKER IS RIGHT MAN TO DIE

(Continued from First Page.)

day at Sing Sing that this application would be made by Saturday of this week to Justice Arthur S. Tompkins at Syrac.

In his interview to-night, Rose asserted that Whitman was wavering "between duty and sentiment in prosecuting Becker." He explained that the personal relations of both Whitman and Whitman's father had been friendly with Becker.

Rose characterizes Becker's death-house statement as "the oration to a jury of a lawyer who has no case."

NO CAUSE TO EXERCISE EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

CAMP WHITMAN, FISHKILL PLAINS, July 22.—Governor Whitman declared to-night that no evidence had yet been presented to him that would cause him to consider the exercise of executive clemency for former Police Lieutenant Charles Becker.

In an informal discussion of the case, he declared he will return to Albany to-morrow, and will be available right along if any one desires to lay before him facts that will show that consideration should be given to the convicted man.

### TO MAKE INVESTIGATION

Effect of Foreign Combinations on American Export Trade.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The Federal Trade Commission, working in cooperation with the State and Commerce Departments, soon will begin an investigation authorized by Congress into business combinations abroad to ascertain their effect on American export trade.

Joseph E. Davies, chairman of the commission, discussed with President Wilson to-day a plan of having assistance of foreign agents of the two departments and later conferred with Secretary Lansing.

The object is to determine whether a law should be passed giving American exporters the right to combine in common-selling agencies abroad.

### New Freight Steamer Sails

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., July 22.—The new freight steamer Walter D. Noyes left here this afternoon for Boston, where she will be turned over to her owners, T. S. Crowell and Thurston Steamship Company. The Walter D. Noyes is designed for the coastwise and canal trade.

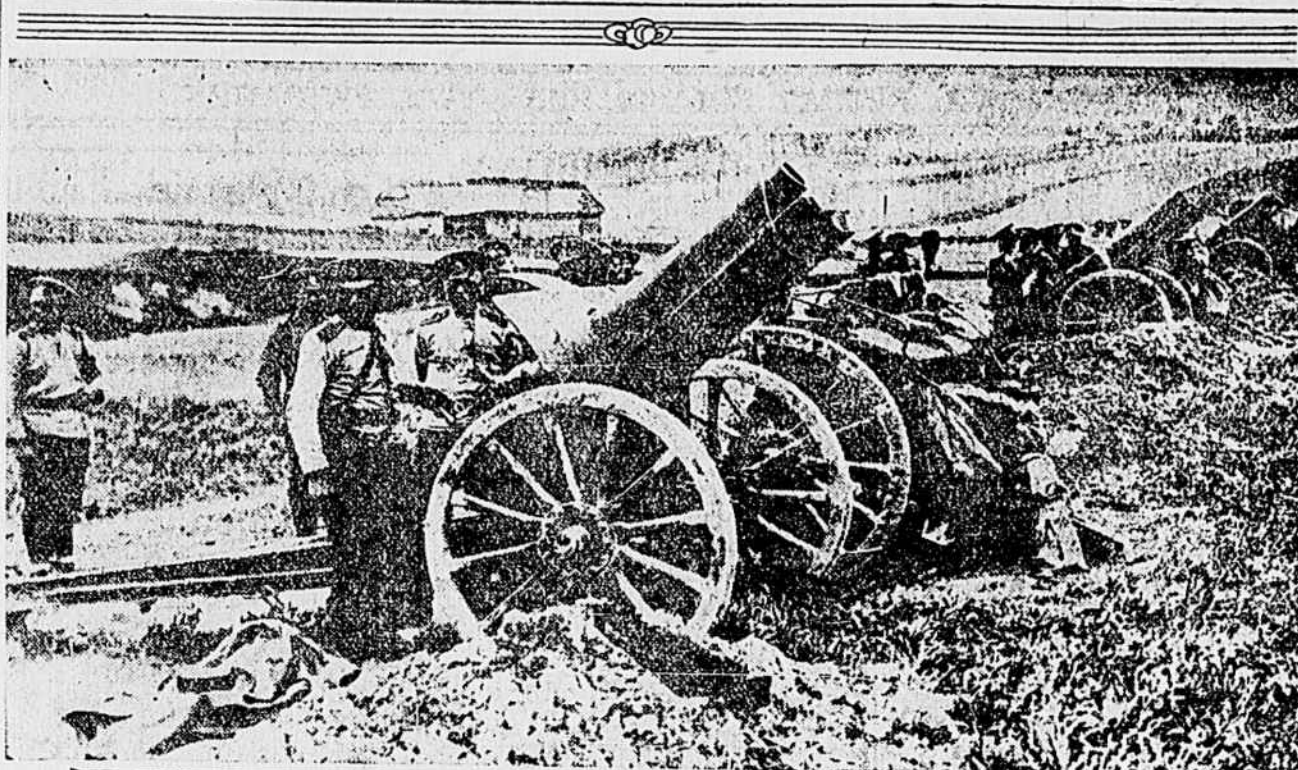
Another paragraph of the penal code authorizes prosecution in the cases of such offenses, even when committed abroad, and it is understood that the German courts will proceed against offenders.

### NOT WEATHER DRINK

Hotford's Acid Phosphate

A teaspoonful added to a glass of cold water, after, with sugar, is delightfully refreshing.

## TRYING TO IMPEDE GERMAN ADVANCE



Russian Howitzer Battery in Poland

The position of the Russian howitzer battery is officially described as "somewhere along the Polish front." It is this type of artillery which is mainly used by the Russians, and with which they are making their stand before Warsaw. The artillery of the Russians is said to be highly efficient, and the Russians attribute their reticence before the Germans to their lack of ammunition.

### MORRIS AT WHITE HOUSE

American Minister to Sweden in Brief Conference With Wilson.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Ira Nelson Morris, American minister to Sweden, had a brief conference with President Wilson to-day and then went to Chicago to undergo a surgical operation before returning to his post at Stockholm. It was understood he gave the President the view of the Scandinavian capital toward the war, but he refused to discuss his call.

### RUDOLF MALIK ON TRIAL

Austrian Charged With Writing Letter to President Wilson.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The trial of Rudolf Malik, an Austrian salesman, on the charge of having written a letter to President Wilson, began to-day in Federal court here.

The technical charge in the indictment, operating a scheme to defraud by means of the mails, is based on the fact that in the letter to the President there was demanded an indemnity of \$200, because of Malik's enforced detention in the United States, and he threatened, if the money was not forthcoming, he would commit "a political crime."

A second indictment charges that in a postcard mailed to the consul-general of Austria-Hungary, Malik threatened to shoot everybody in the consul's office. The government claims this is the "political crime" which the defendant referred to in the Wilson letter.

Malik denied writing the letter and the postcard.

### NO FIRE ON THE NEW YORK

WASHINGTON, July 22.—On a report from Rear-Admiral Usher, commanding the New York Navy-Yard, the Navy Department to-day denied that there had been small fires on the Dreadnought New York and the destroyer Warrington, as had been reported. No additional report on the fire in the Dreadnought, Oklahoma, at Camden, N. J., has been received, and the department believed completion of the ship will not be delayed more than a week.

### AMERICAN UNIFORMS FOR BELGIAN ARMY

LONDON, July 22.—The Belgian army is going to don khaki uniforms in the course of the next few weeks. The khaki is of greenish shade and comes from the United States. Uniforms and caps for the men are now being dispatched to the front, and the officers are being measured for their uniforms by the refugee staff of a big Antwerp tailoring shop.

Another American product in the Belgian fighting line is the automobile truck, of which considerable deliveries have recently been made, according to a correspondent. The trucks are of the heaviest and most durable type, with the feature, somewhat novel on this side of the water, of steering and driving on all four wheels.

The Belgian medical and surgical stores have just been replenished by large purchases in the United States and Japan. More than 125,000 respirators of a simple type have been served out to the Belgian soldiers.

One of the principal features of the food supplies provided for the Belgians are the vast quantities of sardines which are kept in stock. The sardines with the Belgian soldier takes the place of the jam which the English soldier regards as almost a necessity.

### Great Gift to Red Cross

LONDON, July 22.—The largest gift to the British Red Cross since the beginning of the war has come from Nottingham. The givers are the owners and miners of the Derbyshire coal mines, and the value of their contribution is about \$350,000. The gift consists of 100 fully equipped motor ambulances, together with the necessary equipment of repair wagons, motor bicycles, etc., and the sum of \$100,000 towards the maintenance and running expenses of ambulances.

### BARIS SET ON FIRE AT SEA BY GERMAN SUBMARINES

LONDON, July 22.—The Swedish bark Capella and the Norwegian bark Nordlyset, both timber-laden, and bound for England, have been set on fire in the North Sea by German submarines. The crew of the Capella was landed at Hull, and that of the Nordlyset at Frederickshaven.

### RUSSIANS RETREAT INTO FORTRESS OF INVANGOROD

BERLIN, July 22 (via London).—The War Office announced to-day that the Austro-German forces which are driving at Warsaw from the south had compelled the Russians to retreat into the fortress of Invangorod, about fifty-six miles southeast of the Polish capital. The fortress is now closely invested.

### Belgian Consul Leaves Warsaw

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The American consul at Warsaw cabled the State Department to-day that the Belgian consul had left Warsaw and that the American consulate had taken charge of the affairs of Belgium and Serbia.

### Plot to Abduct Head of Mormon Church

Bandits Planned to Kidnap Smith and Hold Him for Ransom of \$100,000.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] DENVER, CO., July 22.—A plot to abduct Joseph F. Smith, head of the Mormon Church in Salt Lake City, carry him into the Jackson Hole country, in Wyoming, and there hold him for a ransom of \$100,000, was revealed here to-day by Federal officers of the Department of Justice.

According to J. W. Melrose, of the Department of Justice, who was recalled here to-night from the Mexican border to organize a bandit hunt that will scour the entire West, the three men back of the plot to kidnap Smith are the same three bandits who committed the hold-up of 125 tourists in Yellowstone Park on July 9, and who recently kidnapped and held for \$6,000 ransom E. A. Empey, a wealthy cattle man, near Idaho Falls, Idaho.

### JANE ADDAMS AT HOME AGAIN

Greeted by 3,000 Friends and Acquaintances in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 22.—Jane Addams was welcomed home to-night by 3,000 friends and acquaintances. She told them from the stage of the Auditorium that the spirit of hate still rules the warring nations of Europe, but that there are evidences of a softening influence. She detailed efforts made by women who attended the peace gathering at The Hague to pave the way for ending the great war.

In all our travels, Miss Addams said, "we were unable to find who it was that started the war. Men high in the councils of the respective nations deplored the conflict, deprecated the sacrifice of human life, regretted the sorrow and suffering, but all were sure it could not be helped, and that the result would be for the betterment of Europe."

### BISHOP BURNED IN EFFIGY

Negroes in Protest Against Removal of Vernon as College Head.

JACKSON, MISS., July 22.—As a protest against the removal of W. T. Vernon, formerly register of the United States Treasury, from the presidency of Campbell's College here, Bishop J. M. Connor, of the American Methodist Episcopal Church, to-night was burned in effigy by several hundred negroes at the conclusion of a mass-meeting. Connor is president of the board of trustees of the college, a negro institution.

### PERE MARQUETTE TO BE SOLD

Federal Judge Fixes \$14,000,000 as Upset Price.

DETROIT, July 22.—Federal Judge Arthur J. Tuttle to-day ordered the Pere Marquette Railroad sold before November 15. He fixed the upset price at \$14,000,000, subject to the underlying bonds and interest, which virtually brings the price to \$4,000,000. The railroad has been in receivers' hands since April 12, 1912.

### CHARGE MISMANAGEMENT OF NEGRO EXPOSITION

(Continued from First Page.)

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Jackson talked freely of the situation last night, and ascribed the animosity of the Miller faction to "jealousy" and the fact that the by-laws of the association designated him as its disbursing officer. Miller, he said, had complained because he was not allowed to handle the funds, and Dr. Jones and Braxton had been antagonistic since the association had not seen fit to buy certain lands in which they were interested at Fort Lee.

### WILLING TO EXPLAIN ACTS BEFORE COURT

"I haven't made anything personally out of the exposition," he continued. "I have spent the money to the very best advantage under the direction of Mr. Smyth, the State Accountant, and nobody but me could have put the exhibition there for \$100,000. I have not drawn nearly all of my salary, which was fixed by Governor Stuart. I am willing to go before any court and show what I have done. I have heard my enemies say that when they get through with me that the white folks won't have anything more to do with me, but I am satisfied to stand on my acts and my reputation for fair dealing."

Arrangements had been made, Jackson said, to have enough money to pay all the expenses and send the exhibits back to their owners. He appeared confident that an investigation would vindicate his actions in connection with the expenditures of money and his efforts to make the exposition a success.

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"I haven't made anything personally out of the exposition," he continued. "I have spent the money to the very best advantage under the direction of Mr. Smyth, the State Accountant, and nobody but me could have put the exhibition there for \$100,000. I have not drawn nearly all of my salary, which was fixed by Governor Stuart. I am willing to go before any court and show what I have done. I have heard my enemies say that when they get through with me that the white folks won't have anything more to do with me, but I am satisfied to stand on my acts and my reputation for fair dealing."

### ADVOCATES PURCHASE OF AMERICAN COTTON

LONDON, July 22.—Advocating purchase by the British government from Southern cotton exchanges of the amount that normally would have gone to Germany and Austria-Hungary, at an outlay of \$150,000,000, and also of American cotton exports to Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland, representing another \$25,000,000, at the same time declaring cotton absolute contraband, the Times declares that such a solution would be acceptable in the United States, and would remove a serious cause of friction.

"Along our present lines," the Times continues, "we are heading straight for a sharp difference of opinion with the citizens and government of the United States. Such a disturbance of American sentiment cannot be to our interest. It means that the United States may be hampered and weakened in dealing with other issues from other quarters. It means, while the war lasts, an accomplishment of diplomatic friction, and when the war is ended, an aftermath of resentment and the presentation of a great bill for damages."

"We should then be in a position to deal with all shipments of cotton to neutral ports adjacent to Germany by means of the highly effective precedents established by the Americans themselves during the Civil War. Having outlived ourselves with businesslike generosity we should expect and receive similar treatment in return."

It must be understood, however, the Times adds, that the cotton so purchased must be stored by the British government until the end of the war. The South, it says, inevitably would insist on this stipulation, because if the cotton were resold to British spinners, Southern planters would gain nothing. It must be additional to, and instead of orders placed in the Southern States by British manufacturers.

"To declare cotton contraband, however," the Times concludes, "is to confess that the order in council of last March has failed of its purpose. But we could do nothing more appealing to the best American opinion than to rescind that order and rely on the lists of contraband and the recognized practice of continuous voyage as our weapons in the economic warfare on the enemy."

### REDISCOUNT RATE FIXED

New York Reserve Bank Rules on Handling of Trade Acceptances.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The board of directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York at a meeting to-day established a rate of 3-1/2 per cent for the rediscount by member banks of "trade acceptances." This rate, it was announced, has been approved by the Federal Reserve Board.

"A trade acceptance," said the announcement, "is not to be confused with a 'bankers' acceptance.' The trade acceptance is a draft drawn by one commercial house upon another commercial house and payable by the latter, while the bankers' acceptance is a draft drawn on a banker, and payable by such banker."

### LLOYD GEORGE TO SEE BORDEN

Question of Munitions, as it Affects the Dominion, to Be Discussed.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] LONDON, July 22.—The Times this morning prints the following: "Lloyd George will confer with Premier Borden upon his return to London. The whole question of munitions, so far as it affects the Dominion, will be discussed thoroughly."

"There is every reason to believe that Canada will get all the orders possible. The supposition that D. A. Thomas is placing orders through American middlemen is unfounded. He is in a position to deal independently of the Morgans, and is doing so."

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